

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Evidence taken before Mr. Justice Philp at Sydney this twenty-first day of January, 1946.

Lieutenant-Commander CARR, Palgrave Ebdon, R.A.N., being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

I am Lieutenant-Commander CARR, Palgrave Ebdon, R.A.N.; home address: 11 Nelson Road, Lindfield, Sydney.

On 1 October, 1943, while serving with Headquarters RAAF Command, AAF, a Catalina in which I was travelling was shot down into the sea near Pomala, Celebes. After being shot down and coming to the surface I saw F/O McDiarmed floating with a severe leg injury. One leg appeared to be practically severed below the knee. McDiarmed and I were picked up by Japanese in a boat, transferred to a shore launch. No attempt was made to attend to McDiarmed's wounds although I repeatedly pointed to them and asked for medical attention. I was interrogated by an officer whose name I do not know who threatened me with death if I did not answer. I refused to answer more than my name and rank. He then brought a guard with a fixed bayonet with the point of the bayonet touching me in front and asked me if I wanted to die. I still refused. I called his attention to McDiarmed's condition. McDiarmed was then conscious but delirious with pain. The officer turned to McDiarmed and kept repeating to him that he would give him morphia if he would answer the questions. McDiarmed gave his name and Wing Commander Stilling's name and said they were from Cairns. He, however, was given no morphia. A Japanese doctor and two Japanese nurses then arrived and one of the nurses put three stitches in the cuts on my face and dressed most of my wounds. McDiarmed was put on a stretcher and I thought he would be moved to hospital, but he was put down in the open and the doctor and the nurses proceeded to operate on him with the aid of an electric flash-light. This took place about 10 yards from me with an audience of about 20 guards and Japanese civilians. So far as I could see no general or local anaesthetic was given to McDiarmed as his cries of agony never ceased and he kept calling out to be shot. I could plainly hear bone being sawed through and the whole proceedings caused much laughter and amusement to the onlookers and nurses, who appeared to enjoy it. Finally McDiarmed was moved back on to the verandah and covered with a blanket. He was still delirious with pain and begging to be killed. I was dragged to my feet, my wrists bound very tightly behind my back and I was then placed against a verandah post and lashed to it from ankles to neck with easily 10 fathoms of line. The men sleeping inside the building objected to McDiarmed's cries so the stretcher was carried out into the middle of the road. The guards gave me water and two or three cigarettes. I tried to get them to do something for McDiarmed as it was now raining but all they would do was to take him water. Just before dawn when the pain in my wrist was becoming almost unbearable I persuaded the guard to loosen the lashings.



McDiarmed was silent by now and I think he died just before dawn. I feel certain that if he had received prompt and adequate medical aid he would have lived.]

When it was light I was taken out on to the road with a long rope tied around me in charge of a guard who had a fixed bayonet pointed at me. I had only one shoe and my shirt and trousers were in ribbons. I then saw McDiarmed was dead and later two native carpenters appeared and built a coffin for his body on the spot and it was taken away in a lorry.

The Catalina was shot down about midnight and McDiarmed was operated on about 1.30 a.m. and I was lashed to the post at about the same time.

I was taken from Fomala to Kendari on the morning of the 2nd October and on the 17th October I was confined in the ex-Dutch naval barracks at Sourabaya, till 30 October. No pillow or bedding of any sort was provided and the only clothes I had was a short sleeved singlet, a pair of shorts, a pair of sandals, a small hand towel and a Dutch Army jacket. Although requested, no protection from mosquitoes was provided, nor was I allowed out for exercise. No food was provided on the first day and thereafter I received about a large breakfast cupful of cooked white rice and nothing else three times a day. A beer bottle filled with drinking water was provided daily and the light was kept burning in the cell all night. I was allowed only a few minutes night and morning to wash at a small tap in a filthy W.C. near my cell. This W.C. was never clean and was covered with about an inch of dirty water during the whole period. For a week no medical attention was provided for my numerous cuts, abrasions and burns, which became infected. I was then given some medical attention at the sick bay. Japanese naval officers were fully aware of the above matters as an officer carried out an inspection everynight and I frequently complained to him. I do not know the names of any of these naval officers.

On 30 October 1943 I was flown to Japan and confined in a camp at Ofuna and remained there eight months. I later went to Omori, Ashio, Zentsuji, and later to Hanaoka. Medical supplies and food in all these camps were bad, and at Ofuna medical supplies were practically non-existent.

I saw POWs beaten frequently at Ofuna and heard that beatings occurred in the other camps, except in Zentsuji.

W.O. IIDA, of the Japanese Navy, was camp commander at Ofuna.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

..... Lt.-Cdr.

Taken and sworn before me  
at Sydney this twenty-first day  
of January, 1946.

.....Philp.....]  
Commissioner.



Ex 1807A  
Evidentiary Document # 5517

# 濠洲戦争犯罪委員会

一九四六年一月二十日「シドニー」ニ於テ判事「アイリップ」面前ニ取ラレタル証拠。

濠洲海軍少佐「ボールグレイブ・エブデニ・カー」ハ正式ニ宣誓、上  
次、証言ヲ爲ス

私ハ濠洲海軍少佐「ボールグレイブ・エブデニ・カー」デアル。故國、住所ハ「シドニー」「リンドフルト」「ネルソン」街十一番地デアル。

一九四三年十月一日私ガ濠洲空軍司令部ニ勤務中、私、搭乗  
シ「カタリナ」機ハ「セレブス」島「ボマラ」附近、海中ニ墜テ墜サレタ。  
墜サレ海面ニ来タ時ニ私、飛行中尉「マクデアームド」ハ脚部ニ  
重傷ヲ受ケテ海面ニ浮ビテ居ルヲ見タ。

片脚ハ實際ニ膝カラ切断サレタ様ニ思ヘタ。「マクデアームド」ト  
私ハ日本人ニ依ツテ「ボート」ニ拾ヒ上ゲラレテ沿岸警備艦ヘ移  
サレタ。私ハ「マクデアームド」ハ負傷、處々度々繰リ返ヘテ指サシテ  
医療ヲ加ヘルコトヲ依頼シタガ何等其傷、手當ヲシテ呉レヨ  
トハシカッタ。私ハ姓名ヲ知ラヌ一士官ニ訊問サレタ。若シ私ガ  
答辯シテケバ私、生命ヲ奪フト彼ハ脅迫シタ。

私ハ自分、氏名及階級以外ニハ答ヘルコトヲ拒絶シタ。

ソデ彼ハ着剣シタ一衛兵ヲ連レテ来テ其、銃剣、切先ヲ

正面カラ私、身体ニ觸レテ死ニ度イカト私ニ尋ネタ。私ハ依然トシ

テ拒ニタ。私ハ其士官、注意シ「マクデアームド」ハ容態ニ喚起シタ。「マ

クデアームド」ハ其、時、意識ハアツカ苦痛、爲メ狂亂的デアッタ。

其士官ハ「マクデアームド」ハ方ヲ振リ向イテ若シ訊問答ヘルナラバモ  
ルヒネシヲ與ヘルト再三言フタ。「マクデアームド」ハ彼、氏名ト飛行大隊

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長アリニグ、名ヲ語リ又彼等ハカイルズニカ、来タト語ツ。然  
シ彼ハモルヒネヲ貫ハナカッタ。一人日本人医師ト二人、日本人看護  
婦ガ其處ヘ到着タ。ソレヲ看護婦、一人ガ私、顔面、切傷  
ヲ三針縫ヒ又大傷、私、創傷ニ繃帶ヲタ。マクデアーゴ  
ハ擔架ニ乗セリ。彼ハ病院ヘ運バレルモト私ハ思ツ。

然シ彼ハ野外テ降サレ、ソレヲ医師ト看護婦ハ懷中電  
燈ノ光テ手術ニ着キタ。是ハ私カウ十碼位、處テ二十名  
位、敬警備兵及日本一般人、見テ居ル處テ行ニタ。私知  
リ得タ戰國デハマクデアーゴハ何年全身麻酔モ局部  
麻酔モ與ヘシナカッタ様デアツ。ト言フハ彼ハ絶エ苦悶  
ノ叫ビヲ發シ又射殺シテ兵ト大言テ言ヒツキテ平タカレ。  
私ハ判ツキリト骨ガ挽キ切ラレルガ聞コヘ。其ノ處ニ全  
体が見物人々看護婦等ヲ大變笑ハシ喜ビタ。彼等ハ  
共ニ樂ニテ居タ様デアツ。

遂ニマクデアーゴハ「ベニガ」ニ方ヘ戻セテ毛布ヲ掛  
ケタ。彼ハ依然トシテ苦痛ヲ狂乱ノ様ニテ射殺シ兵  
ト頼ニテ居タ。私ハ引張ツテ之ヲ上ラセタ。

西拳ハ後キニ固ク結ビタ。ソレヲ其ニカウ私ハ「ベニガ」  
ニ柱ニ依リ掛ケラレ足首カウ頸ニテ十尋ハ充分ニテ綱デ  
柱ニ縛ラタ。其建物ノ内部ニ眠ツテ居タ人々カ「ミヤト」  
ノ呻リ声ニ文句ヲ言ツタ。彼ヲ載セテ担架ハ運ニ出サ  
レテ道ノ真中ニ置カレタ。番兵ハ私ニ水トニ三本、巻煙草  
ヲ與ニタ。今ハ雨ガ降ツテ来タガカラマクデアーゴハ「魚」ニ

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何。處置ヲ講ジテ是ト奮兵等ニ預クニ見タカ彼等  
爲ニテ是レタ、ハ彼ニ水ヲ運ニテ是レタニ過ギナシ。  
丁亥夜明ケ前、私ハ屏、痛キ堪エ切シカシタ、テ奮  
テ説クヲ綱、結固ヲ弛メナシ。マクキアードハ最  
靜カニテハ無舞ツタ。彼ハ丁亥夜明前ニ死ニシタ  
思フ。若シ彼ガ敏速ニ適切ニ治療ヲ受ケタ、ハ必  
命ヲ助ツタコトト思フ。

一九四六年本月二十日「レド」ニ於テ、余ノ面前ニ  
宣誓証言ス

アイリツプ署 名  
委員

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